

10/31/00
JC957 U.S. PTO

11-02-00

PTO/SB/05 (08-00)

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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.	1411
First Inventor	DUJARI
Title	Dynamic Network Cache Directories
Express Mail Label No.	EE591449807US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

- ☒ Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
- ☐ Applicant claims small entity status.
See 37 CFR 1.27.
- ☒ Specification [Total Pages 29] + cover sheet
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
 - Descriptive title of the invention
 - Cross Reference to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
- ☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 6]
- Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 2]
 - ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
 - ☒ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63 (d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
 - ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
- ☐ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

- ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (Appendix)
- Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
 - ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
 - Specification Sequence Listing on:
 - ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
 - ☐ paper
 - ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

- ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
- ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement of Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee)
- ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449
- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
- ☒ Other: Transmittal, Petition, Exp. Mail Cert. and for 1 mo. Ext. Credit Card Payment form in parent case

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76:

<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Divisional	<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation-in-part (CIP)	of prior application No.: 09 / 058,982
Prior application information: Examiner MOAZZAMI, N.			Group / Art Unit: 2759

For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

<input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number or Bar Code Label	(Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here)	or	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence address below
--	---	----	---

Name	MICHALIK & WYLIE, PLLC				
Address	14645 Bel-Red Road				
	Suite 103				
City	Bellevue	State	WA	Zip Code	98007
Country	USA	Telephone	425-653-3520	Fax	206-653-3603

Name (Print/Type)	Albert S. Michalik	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	37,395
Signature	Albert S. Michalik	Date	10/31/00

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PTO/SB/21 (6-98)

Approved for use through 09/30/2000. OMB 0651-0031

Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Application Number	09/058,982
Filing Date	April 10, 1998
First Named Inventor	DUJARI
Group Art Unit	2759
Examiner Name	MOAZZAMI
Attorney Docket Number	1410

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

3

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)

☐ Fee Transmittal Form

☒ Fee Attached

☐ Amendment / Response

☐ After Final

☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)

☒ Extension of Time Request

☐ Express Abandonment Request

☐ Information Disclosure Statement

☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)

☐ Response to Missing Parts/
Incomplete Application

☐ Response to Missing
Parts under 37 CFR
1.52 or 1.53

☐ Assignment Papers
(for an Application)

☐ Drawing(s)

☐ Licensing-related Papers

☐ Petition Routing Slip (PTO/SB/69)
and Accompanying Petition

☐ Petition to Convert to a
Provisional Application

☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation
Change of Correspondence Address

☐ Terminal Disclaimer

☐ Small Entity Statement

☐ Request for Refund

☐ After Allowance Communication to
Group

☐ Appeal Communication to Board of
Appeals and Interferences

☐ Appeal Communication to Group
(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)

☐ Proprietary Information

☐ Status Letter

☒ Additional Enclosure(s)
(please identify below):

Credit Card Payment form in the
amount of \$110.00

Remarks

Please note that this is being filed concurrently with a
divisional patent application claiming priority to the subject
application.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm
or
Individual name

Albert S. Michalik, Reg. No. 37,395

Signature

Albert S. Michalik

Date

October 31, 2000

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope
addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on this date: 10/31/2000

Typed or printed name

Albert S. Michalik

Signature

Albert S. Michalik

Date

October 31, 2000

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**FEE TRANSMITTAL
for FY 2000**

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT(\$)**998.00****Complete if Known**

Application Number	unassigned
Filing Date	10/31/2000 via exp. mail #EE5 9149807US
First Named Inventor	DUJARI
Examiner Name	unassigned
Group Art Unit	unassigned
Attorney Docket No.	1411

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. ☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to:

Deposit Account Number

Deposit Account Name

- ☐ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17
- ☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

2. ☒ **Payment Enclosed:**

☐ Check ☒ Credit card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other

FEE CALCULATION**1. BASIC FILING FEE**

Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Code (\$)	Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	201	690	345	Utility filing fee	710
106	206	310	155	Design filing fee	
107	207	480	240	Plant filing fee	
108	208	690	345	Reissue filing fee	
114	214	150	75	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)**710.00****2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES**

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
36	-20** = 16	x 18	= 288
Independent Claims	3	-3** = 0	x 80 = 0
Multiple Dependent		0	= 0

**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below

Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Code (\$)	Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description
103	203	18	9	Claims in excess of 20
102	202	78	39	Independent claims in excess of 3
104	204	260	130	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109	209	78	39	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
110	210	18	9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)**288****FEE CALCULATION (continued)****3. ADDITIONAL FEES**

Large Entity	Small Entity	Fee Code (\$)	Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	
112	920*	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within first month	
116	380	216	190	Extension for reply within second month	
117	870	217	435	Extension for reply within third month	
118	1,360	218	680	Extension for reply within fourth month	
128	1,850	228	925	Extension for reply within fifth month	
119	300	219	150	Notice of Appeal	
120	300	220	150	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121	260	221	130	Request for oral hearing	
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141	1,210	241	605	Petition to revive - unintentional	
142	1,210	242	605	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143	430	243	215	Design issue fee	
144	580	244	290	Plant issue fee	
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126	240	126	240	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146	690	246	345	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
149	690	249	345	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
179	690	279	345	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169	900	169	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify) _____

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$)**0****SUBMITTED BY**

Name (Print/Type)	Albert S. Michalik	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	37,395	Telephone	4256533520
Signature	Albert S. Michalik	Date	10/31/00		

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Divisional Application (of prior application 09/058,982; GAU 2759; Examiner MOAZZAMI)

Applicant: DUJARI, R.

Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR
 BALANCING DIRECTORIES
 (as amended herein)

Expr. Mail: EE591449807US

Date: October 31, 2000

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

Prior to the examination of the above-identified patent application, please enter the following amendment.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the title by deleting "DYNAMIC NETWORK CACHE DIRECTORIES" on the cover sheet, and on page 1, line 1, and substituting therefor -- METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DIRECTORY BALANCING --.

In re Application of DUJARI, R.
Expr. Mail: EE591449807US

Please amend the specification by inserting before the "FIELD OF THE INVENTION" section
a new section entitled:

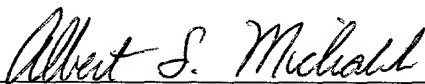
-- CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a divisional of copending United States Patent Application Serial No.
09/058,982, filed April 10, 1998. --

REMARKS

Entry of the present preliminary amendment is respectfully requested. If in the opinion of
the Examiner a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the
Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: October 31, 2000

1411 Prelim amendment

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE

REPORT OF THE

DYNAMIC NETWORK CACHE DIRECTORIES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The invention relates generally to computer systems and networks, such as intranets and the Internet, and more particularly to reducing security risks of cached network content without compromising usability.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

69783334-103400
10 For network client applications, such as web browsers, a limiting performance factor is often low bandwidth to the server. To mitigate this low-bandwidth problem, network
15 client applications often cache content replicated from servers, so that as much information as possible is kept available on the client user's hard drive. To cache content, the local machine generates a filename from the content's URL (Uniform Resource Locator) and stores the file in a cache
20 directory (folder). As data access times from the hard drive are typically orders of magnitude faster than download times, some or all of a server's content may often be rapidly accessed from the cache with little or no downloading of data from the server. In the extreme case, the computer or server
25 may be offline from the network, in which case the cache may still provide some version of the content. Note that caching

operations are automatic and invisible to the user, and thus no security checks (e.g., code signing verification) are immediately performed on the downloaded content. However, content that is cached is harmless unless opened.

5 While content caching thus provides substantial performance improvements, a big security problem is that a malicious web site may easily guess the default location of the cache and the filename generated for a given URL. By including a page with an embedded http: reference to a virus or other malicious program, the malicious site causes the virus / malicious program to be automatically downloaded to the cache. The site and/or page may also embed a guessed file: reference to the cache location of the virus. Note that normal security checks are carried out if the user invokes the http: reference, since the operating system recognizes the content as coming from a server. However, if the user invokes the guessed file: reference, (e.g., by clicking a corresponding location on the page or in some other manner), the operating system treats this as any other local file in the file system, thus executing or opening the virus / malicious program. As can be readily appreciated, normal code signing verification techniques applied to downloaded programs may be bypassed in this manner.

By way of example, assume via an embedded http: reference

such as http://server/virus.exe, a malicious site places a hypothetical file named "virus.exe" in a user's cache directory named (e.g., by default) "C:\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Cache2". If the site correctly guesses this file and location, the malicious site may include a file: reference, i.e., "file:///c:/windows/Temporary Internet Files\Cache2\virus.exe" on the same (or even another) page. When the user invokes this file: reference, the virus program is executed.

Some contemporary web browsers solve this security problem by generating random filenames for cached files, whereby to be able to invoke the file via a corresponding file: reference, the site would have to guess the filename from an extremely large number of permutations. However, this has the drawback that applications (e.g., Microsoft Word) which are invoked from valid downloaded content will display and may even remember the random file names, confusing users.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, the present invention provides a system and method of storing content in a cache in a manner that makes it virtually impossible for a site to guess the cache location. To this end, random subdirectory names are generated for one or more caches, and randomly-named cache directories are

created from the random subdirectory names. When content is downloaded from a server, the content is stored as one or more files in one of the randomly-named cache directories. In addition to generating random subdirectory names, the system and method provide for enhanced file system performance by balancing the number of files among the cache directories, and by limiting the number of files in any cache directory by creating additional cache directories as needed.

Other advantages will become apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram representing a computer system into which the present invention may be incorporated;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram representing a general conceptual model of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram generally representing various components for implementing the method and system of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a representation of a table maintained for relating site references to locations and names of locally cached files;

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram generally representing the steps taken for generating random subdirectory names and creating cache directories therefrom;

FIG. 6 is a representation of an indexed table maintained for locating cache subdirectory names and a count of the number of files in each corresponding cache directory; and

FIG. 7 is a flow diagram generally representing the logic for balancing files among cache subdirectories.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Exemplary Operating Environment

Figure 1 and the following discussion are intended to provide a brief general description of a suitable computing environment in which the invention may be implemented.

Although not required, the invention will be described in the general context of computer-executable instructions, such as program modules, being executed by a personal computer.

Generally, program modules include routines, programs, objects, components, data structures and the like that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types.

Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including hand-held devices, multi-processor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer

electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe computers and the like. The invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

With reference to FIG. 1, an exemplary system for implementing the invention includes a general purpose computing device in the form of a conventional personal computer 20 or the like, including a processing unit 21, a system memory 22, and a system bus 23 that couples various system components including the system memory to the processing unit 21. The system bus 23 may be any of several types of bus structures including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. The system memory includes read-only memory (ROM) 24 and random access memory (RAM) 25. A basic input/output system 26 (BIOS), containing the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the personal computer 20, such as during start-up, is stored in ROM 24. The personal computer 20 may further include a hard disk drive 27 for reading from and writing to a hard disk, not shown, a magnetic disk drive 28 for reading

from or writing to a removable magnetic disk 29, and an optical disk drive 30 for reading from or writing to a removable optical disk 31 such as a CD-ROM or other optical media. The hard disk drive 27, magnetic disk drive 28, and optical disk drive 30 are connected to the system bus 23 by a hard disk drive interface 32, a magnetic disk drive interface 33, and an optical drive interface 34, respectively. The drives and their associated computer-readable media provide non-volatile storage of computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules and other data for the personal computer 20. Although the exemplary environment described herein employs a hard disk, a removable magnetic disk 29 and a removable optical disk 31, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other types of computer readable media which can store data that is accessible by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks, Bernoulli cartridges, random access memories (RAMs), read-only memories (ROMs) and the like may also be used in the exemplary operating environment.

A number of program modules may be stored on the hard disk, magnetic disk 29, optical disk 31, ROM 24 or RAM 25, including an operating system 35, (including a file system therein and/or associated therewith), one or more application programs 36, other program modules 37 and program data 38. A

user may enter commands and information into the personal computer 20 through input devices such as a keyboard 40 and pointing device 42. Other input devices (not shown) may include a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, scanner or the like. These and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit 21 through a serial port interface 46 that is coupled to the system bus, but may be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port, game port or universal serial bus (USB). A monitor 47 or other type of display device is also connected to the system bus 23 via an interface, such as a video adapter 48. In addition to the monitor 47, personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as speakers and printers.

The personal computer 20 may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer 49. The remote computer 49 may be another personal computer, a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device or other common network node, and typically includes many or all of the elements described above relative to the personal computer 20, although only a memory storage device 50 has been illustrated in FIG. 1. The logical connections depicted in FIG. 1 include a local area network (LAN) 51 and a wide area network (WAN) 52. Such networking

environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, Intranets and the Internet.

When used in a LAN networking environment, the personal computer 20 is connected to the local network 51 through a network interface or adapter 53. When used in a WAN networking environment, the personal computer 20 typically includes a modem 54 or other means for establishing communications over the wide area network 52, such as the Internet. The modem 54, which may be internal or external, is connected to the system bus 23 via the serial port interface 46. In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to the personal computer 20, or portions thereof, may be stored in the remote memory storage device. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are exemplary and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers may be used.

Dynamic Network Cache Directories

FIG. 2 shows a generalized conceptual model of the present invention wherein a network application 60 such as a browser in a client machine (e.g., the personal computer system 20) communicates with a server (e.g., the remote computer 49) in order to download content 62 therefrom. Communication between the client 20 and the server 49 may take

place using one of several well-known network protocols, such as hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP), file transfer protocol (FTP), Common Internet File System (CIFS) protocol, or Gopher, although for purposes of simplicity, the invention will be primarily described with respect to HTTP. Content available through these protocols may also be downloaded from the server to the client by alternative means, such as a multicast protocols or CD-ROM installation, for example. As used herein, "server" or "network server" includes any machine or combination of machines having content thereon. Network servers may thus include http "web sites," including those having sites with different names (which may be regarded as different virtual servers even if they are hosted on the same physical machine). Note that a web site may be distributed over many virtual servers, which in turn may be distributed over many physical machines.

In any event, the network application includes or otherwise accesses a cache manager component 64 that includes code for caching some or all of the content 62, ordinarily via application programming interface (API) calls through APIs 65 to the operating / file system 35. Each distinctly-referenced portion of a server's content 62 is stored as a file in one or more cache directories 66₁ - 66_n. Note that some or all of the various components referenced herein may be combined with or

included within other components, while others may be separate from one another and be appropriately invoked as needed. For example, the cache manager component 64 may be part of the network application 60 (e.g., browser) code, or may be a
5 separate component, (e.g., object, dynamic link library function and so on) that other network applications may call on.

To store and retrieve cached files, as shown in FIG. 3 the cache manager component 64 includes a mechanism 68 for
10 converting server references (URLs) to local file system filenames. Although URL names and the like provided by servers often resemble filenames, certain characters in the URL name may not be allowed in a particular file system, and thus the converter 68 substitutes appropriate characters as
15 necessary. Also, the name may be decorated, say by a appending a number, to distinguish it from a file for a similar but different URL. Note that the converter could generate random file names, however from the user's viewpoint, the use of user-friendly file names provides many advantages
20 over randomized filenames, and thus the preferred converter attempts to match names as closely as possible to their URL names. In any event, after converting the names to corresponding file names, the server references and their corresponding local filenames are maintained in a table 70

(FIG. 4) or the like. As described in more detail below, the table 70 facilitates the use of multiple cache directories.

As shown in FIG. 3, the cache manager 64 further includes a cache handling mechanism 72 to facilitate caching operations, including creating and removing files and directories, and opening, reading and writing files. To this end, the cache handling mechanism 72 uses the filename table 70 and/or the converter mechanism 68 as needed to determine appropriate file names for interfacing with file system APIs.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention and as generally represented in FIG. 3, the cache manager component 64 generates random subdirectory names for the caches 66₁ - 66_n. To this end, the cache manager 64 includes (or accesses) code referred to herein as a subdirectory name generator component 74. At a time when no cache exists or when one or more additional caches are needed (as described below), the subdirectory name generator component 74 along with a cache balancing mechanism 76 (as also described below) determines how many (possibly additional) caches to create, creates that many caches (cache directories), and indexes the caches in a cache index table 78, also described below. In this manner, any number of caches may be created. To generate the random names of the cache subdirectories, the subdirectory name generator component 74 obtains random numbers from a

random number generator 80, converts each random number to an alphanumeric character, and assembles a name from those alphanumeric characters. The subdirectory name generator component 74 also stores the subdirectory names in the indexed
5 cache table 78 so that the cache directories may be efficiently represented by an index number, (e.g., a single byte or word, depending on how many caches are allowed), and thus quickly located. Furthermore, the indexing table may allow the cache directory names to be changed efficiently even
10 after the directories have been created.

More particularly, as generally represented in the flow diagram of FIG. 5 beginning at step 500, the subdirectory name generator component 74 accesses the cache table 78 to determine how many indexed cache subdirectories already exist,
15 (if any), and sets a starting cache count based on this number. For example, the first time one or more caches are created, none exist, whereby the cache count is set to zero, while if caches zero to three are already indexed, the cache count is set to four. Also at step 500, the subdirectory name
20 generator component 74 determines the last cache (index) number to create based on the additional number of cache subdirectories desired. At present, for purposes of efficiency, cache subdirectories are created four at a time, whereby if no caches exist, the last cache number is set to

three, while if four caches (zero through three) already exist, the last cache number will be seven at step 500. Moreover, although not shown in FIG. 5, if the number of cache subdirectories exceed some predetermined value, (e.g., sixty-
5 four), the subdirectory name generator component 74 may decide not to create any additional caches.

At step 502, a pointer is set to point to the first character in a string that will ultimately become the name of the subdirectory. The string is preferably eight characters
10 in length, (for efficiency purposes with certain file systems), but alternatively may be eight characters plus a three-character extension, or some other number of characters. An even larger number of permutations could be generated by using longer directory names or using nested subdirectories,
15 (and in particular, although not necessarily, nested subdirectories that are also randomly named), for example "FDSWOSI\SFW2HN54". Moreover, note that the cache directory is still randomly named as long as the cache directory name is based on some generated random subdirectory name or part
20 thereof, since such a modified random subdirectory name is also a random subdirectory name. For example, if the string "H93UGUB1" is randomly generated, then as long as the cache directory name includes in its path some or all of the name (e.g., \H93UGUB1-1, \H93UGUB1-2, or \3UGU), the cache

directory name is still random. Indeed, although not necessary to the present invention, the length of the string may itself be randomly generated, such as to be anywhere between five and eight characters. For purposes of the present example, eight character subdirectory names, with no extension, will be used.

In keeping with the present invention, at step 504, a random number is obtained from the random number generator 80. At present, the random number that is generated (including any necessary conversion, such as via multiplication and rounding) is between zero and thirty-five. At step 504, the number is converted to an alphanumeric character and the ASCII character is written into the string. Preferably, a number from zero through nine is converted to an ASCII character value "0" through "9", respectively while a number of ten through thirty-five is converted to an ASCII character value of "A" through "Z", respectively. Thus, if the random number was thirty-three, the character is "X" in ASCII. As can be appreciated, this provides 36^8 possible character permutations. Step 508 tests if the string is full, i.e., in the present example, if the string contains all eight characters of an eight character name. If not full, the string pointer moves forward at step 510 and the character generation process of steps 504 - 506 are repeated.

indexing sub-step is skipped, the error otherwise may be essentially ignored, since it does not (practically) matter how many unique cache subdirectories are actually created at a given time.

5 Step 514 then determines whether all desired cache subdirectories have been created. If so, the cache subdirectories have been created and indexed, and the name generation process ends. If not, the cache count is incremented at step 516 and the process repeated for a new
10 string by returning to step 502.

Although not necessary to the invention, for purposes of efficiency the cache manager 64 may further include a cache balancing mechanism 76 to distribute the content to be cached among the caches $70_1 - 70_n$ and/or create additional caches as
15 necessary. Note that the performance of certain file systems begins to degrade when more than a certain number of files (e.g., one-thousand) are in the same subdirectory, and thus the balancing mechanism 76 operates to avoid such a situation. To this end, the balancing mechanism 76 tracks the number of
20 files in each directory and determines in which cache a server's downloaded content should be cached. At the same time, the balancing mechanism 76 may use the count to determine whether the existing caches have enough files, and thus whether more caches need to be created. As shown in FIG.

6, the count may be maintained as a field in the cache table 78. Note that the balancing mechanism 76 described herein caches a server's content in one or more files in the same cache subdirectory. As can be appreciated, however, the balancing mechanism 76 may, for example, alternatively distribute the files from a given server's content among the various caches.

FIG. 7 shows exemplary logic for the balancing mechanism 78, which operates when a server's files are to be cached.

Beginning at step 700, the balancing mechanism 76 walks through the index and determines which cache has the lowest number of files therein. In the present example shown in FIG. 6, the cache with an index of one corresponding to the subdirectory named "H3A38LPR" has the least number (329) of files, and thus this cache is selected. If the number of files in this cache plus the number to be cached is below some predetermined threshold amount of files (e.g., one-thousand) then step 702 branches to step 704 where the server's files are downloaded to the cache (e.g., "C:\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\H3A38LPR") and the count of files in the cache table 78 increased to reflect the new number of files therein. As can be appreciated, in this manner, the mechanism 76 distributes the files among the various caches based on the subdirectory that has the least number of files thereunder.

Step 708 stores the cache:filename in the URL to
cache:filename table 70 so that the location of the cached
file may be quickly determined from its server reference.

Note that to efficiently store the name, the cache

5 subdirectory is identified by its index rather than by its
eight-character subdirectory name or full cache directory path
name.

If instead at step 702 the number of files in the
selected cache plus the number to be cached exceeds the

10 predetermined threshold amount, step 702 branches to step 706
to determine if more caches (subdirectories) may be created.

Step 706 compares the number of cache subdirectories against
some predetermined maximum number (e.g., sixty-four), and if
the number is below this value, the balancing process 76

15 branches to step 708. Step 708 creates the new subdirectories
(e.g., by invoking the subdirectory name generator 72 which
executes the steps of FIG. 5), and returns to step 700 where
one of the new, empty caches are selected. If no more

subdirectories may be created at step 706, then step 710 is

20 executed, for example, to remove files from existing caches
(such as those which have not been accessed for the longest

time). Note that a similar-such removal of files from a cache
is a well-known operation when the total space allocated for
caching files becomes filled up. However, unlike simple

space-based removal, in addition to removing the files, step 710 also appropriately reduces the file count maintained in the cache index 78. Note that in step 710, the cache and number of files to remove therefrom may be based on an algorithm, e.g., remove a number m of the least-recently accessed files from the cache having the largest amount of files therein, where m is the number of new files to be cached.

Lastly, it should be noted that the balancing operation is concerned with the number of files in each cache subdirectory, and not the total size of the files in each subdirectory. Moreover, whenever another process modifies the number of files in a cache directory, the corresponding file count in the index 78 need to be appropriately adjusted.

While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative constructions, certain illustrated embodiments thereof are shown in the drawings and have been described above in detail. It should be understood, however, that there is no intention to limit the invention to the specific forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, alternative constructions, and equivalents falling within the spirit and scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A computer-implemented method, comprising:
providing at least two selected directories for storing
files; and

5 automatically balancing files among each of the selected
directories.

10 2. The computer-implemented method of claim 1 further
comprising, receiving information corresponding to a new file
to store.

15 3. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein
providing at least two selected directories for storing files
includes automatically creating at least one directory.

20 4. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein
automatically balancing files among each of the selected
directories includes determining which of the directories has
a least number of files therein.

5. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein
automatically balancing files among each of the selected
directories includes determining when a selected directory has
a number of files stored therein that exceeds a limit.

6. The computer-implemented method of claim 5, further comprising, receiving information corresponding to a new file to store, determining that each selected directory has a
5 number of files therein that exceeds a limit, and automatically creating at least one new selected directory.

7. The computer-implemented method of claim 1 further comprising, for each file, tracking which selected directory
10 that file is stored in.

8. The computer-implemented method of claim 1 further comprising, maintaining a count of a number of files stored in each selected directory.
15

9. The computer-implemented method of claim 1 wherein at least one of the selected directories caches content downloaded from a server.

20 10. The computer-implemented method of claim 1 wherein at least one of the selected directories is randomly named.

11. The computer-implemented method of claim 1 wherein each of the selected directories is randomly named, and wherein each of the selected directories caches content downloaded from a server.

5

12. The computer-implemented method of claim 11 further comprising, maintaining a table including server content references and filenames converted therefrom.

10

13. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein automatically balancing files among each of the selected directories includes determining a selected directory having a lowest file count, and moving files from another selected directory to the selected directory having the lowest file count.

15

14. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising, maintaining an index including a directory name for each selected directory, and for each directory name, maintaining a file count of a number of files stored therein.

20

15. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising, comparing the number of files in a selected directory having the least number of files therein against a predetermined threshold value, and based on the comparison, generating at least one additional selected directory.

16. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising, maintaining an indexed directory table including data corresponding to the selected directories therein, and maintaining a table including file information and corresponding file directory information for each file in one of the selected directories.

17. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein automatically balancing files among each of the selected directories includes moving at least one file from one selected directory to another directory following deletion of at least one other file.

18. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising maintaining a file count of a number of files stored in each selected directory, and wherein automatically balancing files among each of the selected directories includes moving at least one file out of a selected directory

when the file count maintained therefor is below a threshold value.

19. The computer-implemented method of claim 18, further
5 comprising removing a selected directory based on the file
count maintained therefor.

20. In a computing device having a file system, a
system, comprising:

10 a balancing mechanism configured to automatically create
a selected directory in the file system for storing files, and
further configured to distribute files from at least one other
directory in the file system to the selected directory; and

15 a data structure, the data structure maintained by the
balancing mechanism to track information on the files in the
selected directory.

21. The system of claim 20 wherein the at least one
other directory comprises a directory created by the balancing
20 mechanism.

22. The system of claim 20 wherein the balancing
mechanism receives information corresponding to a new file to
store.

23. The system of claim 20, wherein the balancing mechanism distributes the files based on a number of files in the at least one other directory.

5

24. The system of claim 20, wherein the balancing mechanism creates an additional directory for distributing files thereto.

10

25. The system of claim 24, wherein the balancing mechanism receives information corresponding to a files to store, and distributes those files based on a file count of the selected directory and the additional directory.

15

26. The system of claim 24 further comprising, a table having information therein indicating which directory each file is stored in.

20

27. The system of claim 24, wherein the balancing mechanism is configured to create the additional directory upon a determination that the selected directory has a number of files stored therein that exceeds a limit.

28. The system of claim 20 wherein the data structure includes a count of a number of files stored in each selected directory.

5 29. The system of claim 20 wherein the selected directory caches content downloaded from a server.

30. The system of claim 20 wherein the selected directory is randomly named.

10

31. The system of claim 20 wherein the selected directory is randomly named, and wherein the selected directory caches content downloaded from a server.

15

32. The system of claim 20 wherein the data structure includes a directory name for the selected directory and a file count of a number of files stored in the selected directory.

20

33. The system of claim 20 wherein the balancing mechanism is further configured to move at least one file from one selected directory to another selected directory in response to deletion of at least one other file.

34. The system of claim 20 wherein the data structure tracks a file count of a number of files stored in each selected directory, and wherein the balancing mechanism is further configured to move at least one file out of a selected
5 directory when the file count maintained therefor is below a threshold value.

35. The system of claim 34, wherein the balancing mechanism removes a selected directory based on the file count
10 maintained therefor.

36. A computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure, comprising:

a first field identifying one of a plurality of
15 directories; and

a second data field including data corresponding to a number of files stored in the directory identified in the first data field, the second data field updated as files are moved among the plurality of directories.

20

ABSTRACT

A system and method for virtually eliminating a potential security risk inherent with the caching of network content.

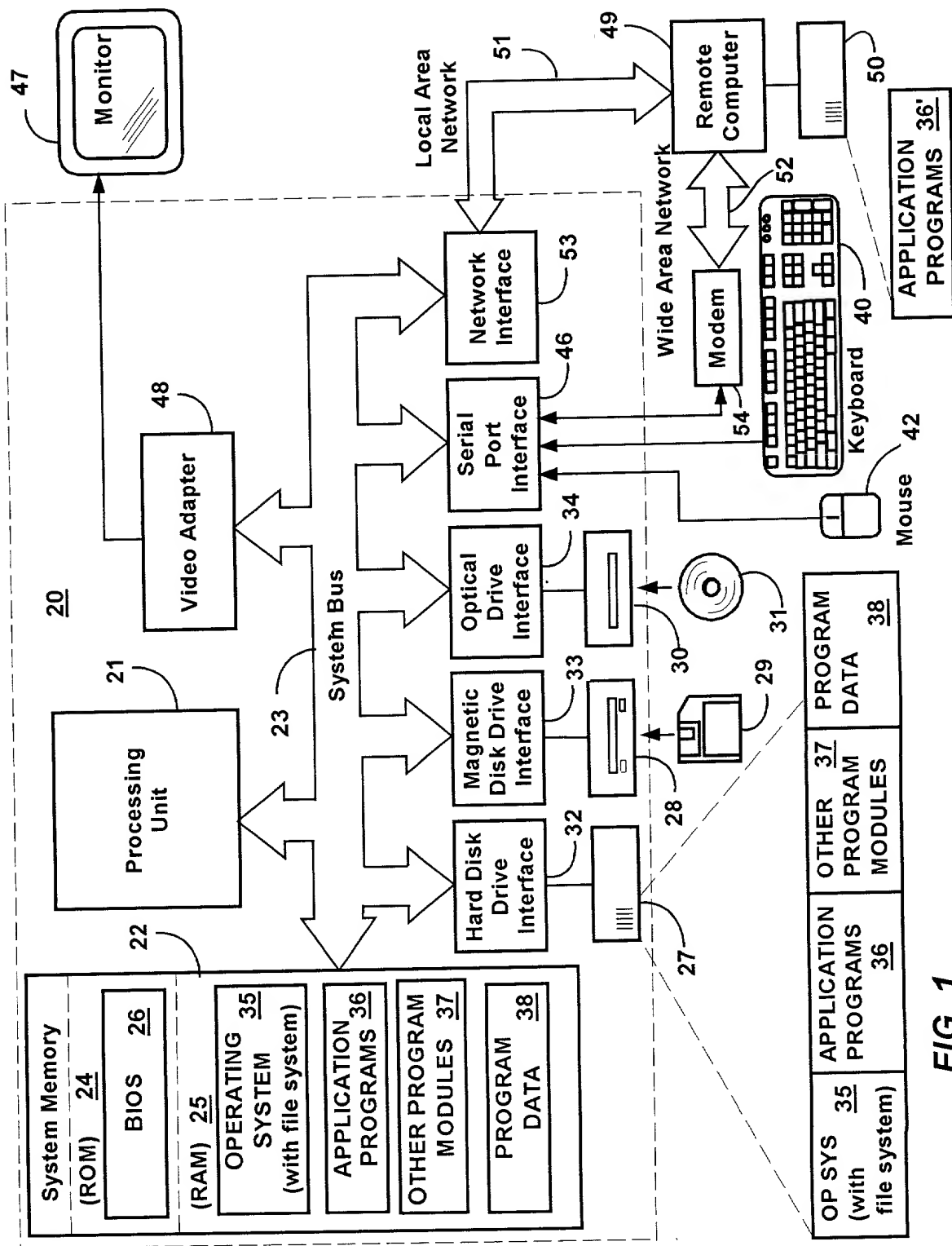
5 Random subdirectory names are generated for cache directories, while continuing to generate user-friendly file names.

Security is achieved since malicious sites cannot guess the cache location, which if guessed along with the filename, could cause a user connected to the site to inadvertently

10 execute malicious content downloaded by the site to the cache.

In addition to generating random subdirectory names, the system and method provide enhanced performance by balancing the number of files among the cache directories, and by limiting the number of files in any cache directory by

15 creating additional cache directories as needed.



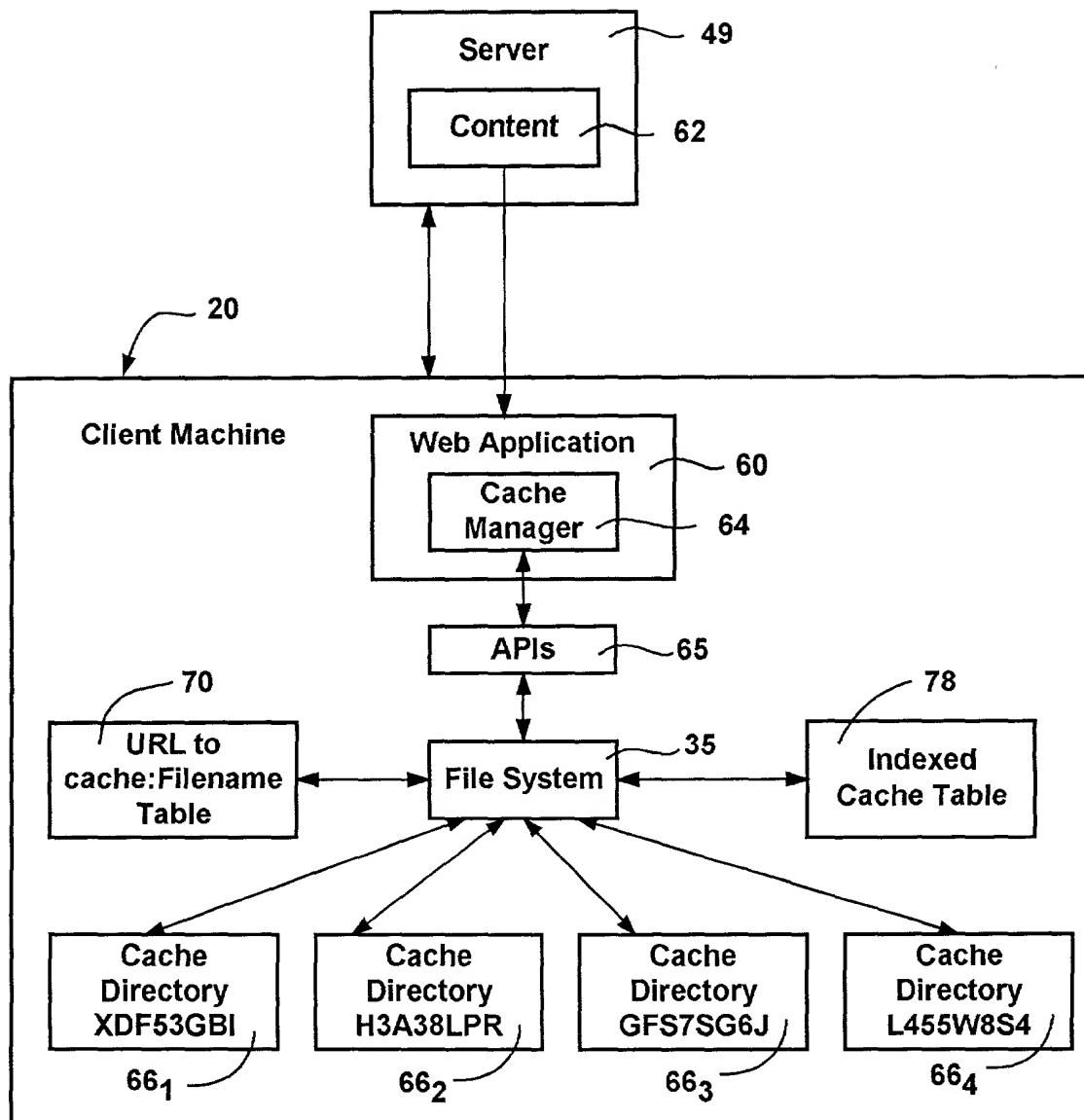


FIG. 2

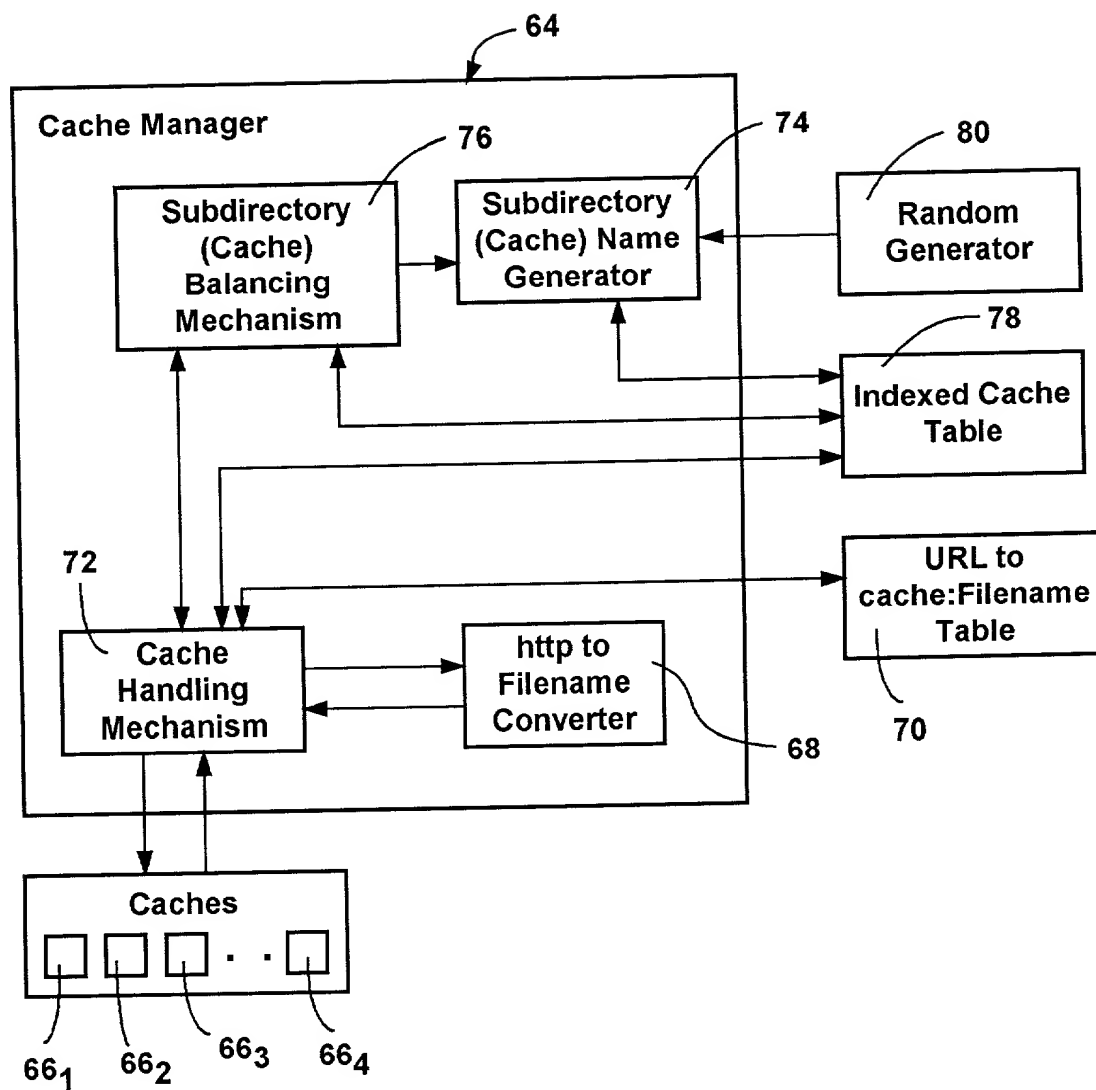


FIG. 3

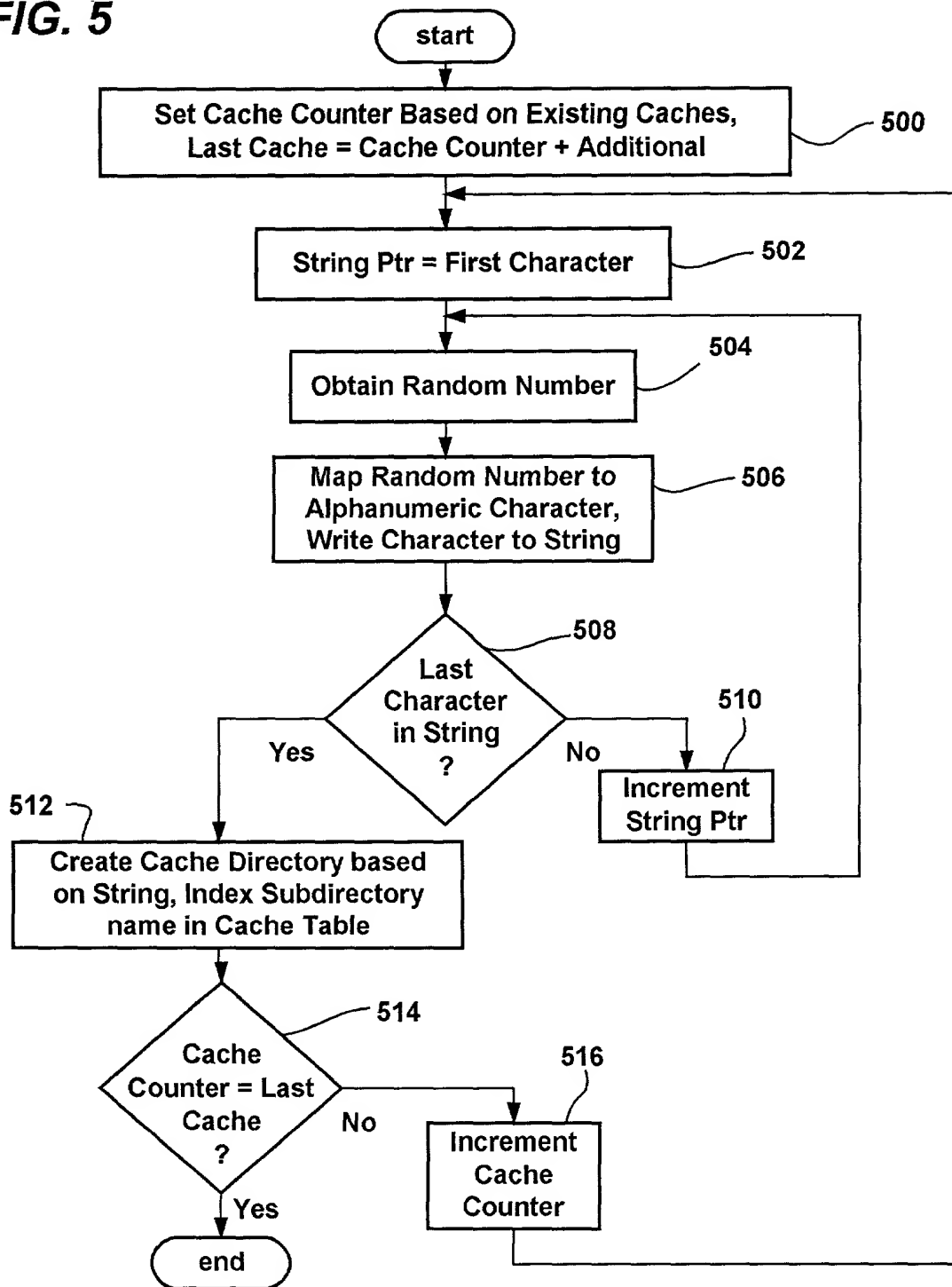
URL	Cache Code: Filename
HTTP: Reference 1	0:FilenameA
HTTP: Reference 2	2:FilenameB
HTTP: Reference 3	0:FilenameC
HTTP: Reference 4	1:FilenameD
HTTP: Reference 5	2:FilenameE
HTTP: Reference 6	3:FilenameF
HTTP: Reference 7	0:FilenameG
HTTP: Reference 8	0:FilenameH
HTTP: Reference n	3:Filename $_n$
URL to Cache:Filename Table	

FIG. 4

Index (Cache Code)	Cache Name	Number of Files in Cache
0 →	XDF53GBI	345
1 →	H3A38LPR	329
2 →	GFS7SG6J	344
3 →	L455W8S4	334
Cache Index		

FIG. 6

FIG. 5



COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: "Dynamic Network Cache Directories," the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ was filed on _____ as United States Application Serial No. _____ or PCT International Application No. _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

_____ (Application Number)	_____ (Filing Date)
_____ (Application Number)	_____ (Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

_____ (Application Number)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)
_____ (Application Number)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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Redmond, WA 98053

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true, that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Post Office Address: Same

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Inventor's signature _____

Date _____

Country of Citizenship:

Residence:

Post Office Address:

☐ Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.

1410 declaration